COMODE XITH CONGRESS-2D SESSION.

Continued from Firet Page.

the United States, heretofore, to wit.: On the 18th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1860, did in a loud voice declare, in substance and effect, among other things, that is to say :

What is to say:

Be far as the Exercitive Department of the Government is concerned, the effort has been made to restore the Union, to beal the breach to hear ellipse the wounds which were consequent upon the strenge, and he speak in a common phrase, to prepare, as the learned and was physical would, a placer healing in character, and constraint with the want. We thought and we think that we had partially encession, but the want. We thought and we think that we had partially encession, that he cannity may be considered to be taking place, and the considerance of the contraint of the properties of the contraint of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties. In although to that when all shall go no further them we have been a fact that it is not between the shall go no further classic upon the relevant of the proceedings. It was to be the properties of the proceedings of the proceedings and the properties of the proceedings. It is not between the properties of the proceedings of the proceedings are considered to present the restoration of scene harmony and union, every endeaver to present the restoration of scene harmony and union, which was to be the company of the Potter States, body called, or which assumes to be, the congress of the Ducket States, while in fact it is a Congress of only part of the States. We have seen the congress gradually encountered, step by step, upon able. We have seen Congress gradually encountered, step by step, upon able to see that scenario principles of the Government. We have seen a Congress fandamental principles of the Government. We have seen a congress found that the contraint to the sphere and scope of that seemed to forget that there was a limit to the sphere and seeper of the states contraint to the contraint to contraint to contraint to the contraint to contraint to contraint to contraint to contraint to contrain mentioning rights, and results, we have seen a Con-mindmental privilegies of the Government. We have seen a Con-putation of the seen a Congress in a minority samples to are gradulos. We have seen a Congress in a minority samples to are over which, if allowed to be consummated, would regult it despo-ores which, if allowed to be consummated,

eigention 2.- In this, that at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, heretofore, to wit: On the 3d-day of September; in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred said exty-six, before a public assemblage of citizens and others, wald Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, speaking of and concerning the Cengress of the United States, did in a lond voice declare in substance and effect, among other things, that is to say:

*Modig other things, that is to say:

"I will tell you what I did do. I called upon your Congress, that is raying to break up the Government. In conclusion, besides, that Congress had also much pains to person their constituents against him, but what has Congress done? Have they done anything to restore the Deion of these States? No! On the contrary, they had done everything be prevent it, and, because he shood now where he did when the Rebellion remnenced, he had been denounced as a trator. Who had run greater accides than kinaseif! But Congress, factious and domineering, had undertaken the poison the minds of the American people."

Missouri, heretofore to wit, on the 8th day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1866, before a public as of citizens and others, said Andrew Johnson. President of the United States, speaking of and concerning the Congress of the United States, did in a long voice declare he substance and effect, among other things, that is to

"Go on; perhaps if you had a word or two on the subject of New-Or-bana you might understand more shout it than you do, and if you will ge hack and ascertain the cause of the riot at New-Orieans, perhaps you will not be so prempt in calling out "New-Orieans." If you will take up Be riot of New-Orieans and trace it back to its source or its immediate same, you will find out who was responsible for the blood that was shell blere. If you will take up the riot at New-Orieans and trace it back to the Radical Congress you will find that the riot at New-Orieans was sub-thered. If you will take to the proseculings in their care. New Orleans and the extension of elective franchies. I know that been traduced and abused. I know it has come in advance of m as elsewhere. That I have attempted to exercise an arbitrar are elsewhere. That I have attempted to be forced upon the time and the property of the resisting lines that were instended to be forced upon the times, that I had assertioned that power, that I had absorbined it is that steeded upon the time and I did arrest for a time the bill that we noted a Fractional E Burcau Bill. Yes, I was a truiter, and I had tradeced, I have been maligned, I have been fundered. I have been maligned, I have been fundered. I have been maligned, I have been to induly in cylinder, I have been to induly in cylinder. I have been to induly in cylinder. I have been to induly in cylinder. I have been to all a man Judas and et trailor, has when he is called more to give arguments at the local way of the way of the well of the way of the well have a local way to be way one of the well we houst.

rangues, highly censurable in any, are peculiarly indecent and unbecoming in the Chief Magistrate of the United States, by means whereof said Androw Johnson has brought the high office of President of the United States into contempt, ridicule, and disgrace, to the great scandal of all good citizens, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did commit and was then and

which vote was also necessary to convict the President on impeachment. On that question, therefore, the Senate was estopped. The opinion of the Supreme Court could be of no binding force on the Senate as a Court. No other Court but the Senate scould take jurisdiction of the person, or of the subject matter of impeachment. The Sen-ate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, was the highest Court known to the Constitution and laws, its judgment being final, and irreversible. Mr. MILLER (Rep., Penn.) approved generally of the

Mr. MILLER (Rep., Penn.) approved generally of the articles of impeachment, but suggested some modifications of them. He was glad the charges had been confined within such narrow bounds.

Mr. KOONTZ (Rep., Penn.) declared that the President had forced this action on the Republican members of Congress, who had hitherto opposed it. He conceded that it would be necessary to show not only that the President had violated the law, but that he had done so with an improper motive. He combated the point made on the other side as to Secretary Stanton's not coming within the terms of the Tenure-of-Office law, and claimed that the Presidential term is, in contemplation of law. within the terms of the Tenure-of-Office law, and claimed that the Presidential term is, in contemplation of law, the term of Mr. Lincoln, and that consequently Mr. Stanton is entitled to hold his office until the 4th of March, 1869. He charged that Mr. Johnson had prestituted his powers of appointment to debauch the public morals.

Mr. FERHAM (Rep., Mc.) noted the fact that confiscated hands had been restored to their Rebel owners; traitors had become Mr. Johnson's confidential advisers and boon companions. In the name of the loyal people of the South—in the name of the business interests of the country—he supported these articles of impeachment.

Mr. RAUM (Rep., III.) added that the President had come to be governed by his worst passions, and was ready

Mr. RAUM (Rep., Hi.) added that the President had come to be governed by his worst passions, and was ready to resort to any violence to carry out his illegal design. He had deliberated, planned, and carried out a palpable violation of the law, and this was only one of a long series of armse of which he had been guilty.

Mr. KELLEY (Rep., Penn.) called attention to the fact that when John B. Floyd resigned the office of Secretary of War, on the 29th of December, 1850, and when President Buchaman was asked who then filled the office, he sent in a message in which he examined the records of the country for 65 years to show what action had been taken under the act of 178, relative to vacancies to be filled ad interim, but showing no case in which a President had, in violation of the Constitution, attempted to create, and then to fill a vacancy.

which a President had, in then to fill a vacancy.

Mr. HUBBARD (Dem., Conn.) opposed impeachment, arguing that even supposing Mr. Johnson to be guilty of violating the Tenure-of-Office law, that was too trivial an offices to warrant such a proceeding as impeachment. The President had simply made a removal on paper, and the offense charged did not endanger the public wefare, and was, therefore, marked with no moral turpitude, such as night justify kepenchment. Mr. Lincoln found in his Cabinet an officer (Postmaster-General Blair) who was not in harmony with him in regard to some portions of his policy. Republican Senators sent to Mr. Lincoln amenoral, urging him to purge his cabinet of that officer, and Mr. Lincoln informed Mr. Blair that his resignation would be accepted. In this way Mr. Lincoln dismissed that Cabinet officer; but no such course had any effect on Mr. Stanton. The President could not have a fair trial is the Senato of the United States, 29 Senators having already declared that the act of the President in removing Mr. Stanton was in violation of the isaw and of the Constitution. Any judicial tribunal, he said, which announced beforehand its judgment on a controverted question of law or of fact, and afterward undertook to decide the question judicially, would make itself infamous the world over, and no respectable presecuting officer would bring the question before the tribunal which had thus anticipated it and pronounced its judgment.

Mr. ASHLEY (Rep., Nevada) followed on the same side of the Impeachment question.

SPEECH BY THADDELS STEVENS. Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Penn.), sitting at the Clerk's desk, addressed the House, the members having collected in the area in front of the Speaker. He said: "Never was a great malefacter so gently treated as Andrew Johnson. The people have been unwilling to blot the records of this country by weighing his crimes with their shame-ahame for all endurance for so long a time of his great erimes and unisdemeanors. The gCommittee omitted antirines and unisdemeanors. The gCommittee omitted antirines are the patronage of the Government, his corruption of the voters of the nation by seducing them with the officers of office and intlimidating them with the officers of office and intlimidating them with the officers of office and intlimidating them by threats of expulsion, his purpose being to make them abandon their honest principles and adopt the bastard policy, which he had just conceived—a crime more heliock. To this he jwas prompted by the same motive which made the angels feel. Soon after the death of Mr.

The vote first stood yeas 22, Nays 2. I am sorry to say that it was a party vote, but every Republican voted in its favor. Let me see, continued Mr. Stevens shaking his finger above his head, the recrumt who dares tread back upon his steps, and vote on the other side. There was a shandon their honest principles and adopt the bastard policy, which he had just conceived—a crime more heliocy, which he had just conceived—a crime more helioles. To this he jwas prompted by the same motive which has been supposed by the same motive which made the angels feel. Soon after the death of Mr.

The House proceeded to vote on the articles. The flows proceeding to other allow of the unconstitutional set on the unconstitution and see what chance he has to escape there. The Senate has four times to look and see what chance he has to escape there. The Senate has four times to look and see what chance he has to escape there. The Senate has four times work of the trunt-chance of the sure stood Yeas 23, Nays 2. I am sorry to say the fifth, vas, 126, Nays, 41; the third by Yeas, 127, Nays, 42; the third by Yeas, 127, Nays, 42; the third by Yeas, 12 tocoln and the surrender of the so-called Confederate and possessions, the whole Government of the territory, because and property of the territory, claimed hope, who dares to hope, that so high a body as that by and confederate senate, will be tray its trust, will forget its own act, will States of Amer. 'as, devolved upon the Congress of the tread back its own action, will disgrace itself in the United States, acc. ding to the at familiar and well- face of the nation. Point me out one who dares United States, acc. carfornia municipal law, leaved of the pation. Forth income who dares adjusted principles of dent to do but to execute the regarded as infamous by posterity. What laws of Congress, and govern the people by military and chance, then, has Andrew Johnson with an article

thority until Congress should otherwise direct. Tel, Andrew Johnson, assuming to establish an empire for his own control, depricing Congress of its just prerogalize, did erect North Carolina, and the other conquered territories, into thus surrounded, hampered, tangled in the meshes of his States and relations, giving them governments of his own creation, and appointing over them rulers unknown to your doom! the laws of the United States, and who could not by any such lases hold any office therein. He fixed the qualifications of electors, directed who should hold office, and especially directed them to send representatives to both branches of Congress, ordering Congress to admit them when they should arrive. When Congress refused and asserted its sovereign prerogative to govern those territories, except during their military occupation, by their own inherent fpower, he treated their pretensions as idle, and refused to obey them. When Congress subsequently passed acts dated March 2, 1867, and their supplements, to reconstruct those Governments under republican forms of government by the votes of the people, he pronounced them unconstitutional; and after they had become laws, he advised the people not to obey them, thus to defeat instead of to execute the laws. All this was done after Congress declared these outlying States as possessing no governments which Congress could recogpize, and that Congress alone had the power and control over them. This monstrous usurpation-worse than sedi-

tion, and little tess than treason-he adhered to by declaring in his last annual message, and at other times, that there was no Compress, and that All their acts were unconstitu tional. These being much more fundamental offenses and in my judgement much more worthy of punishment, because more fatal to the nation, the committee have omitted in their articles of impeachment, because they were determined to deal us leniently as possible with the President. Encouraged with this immunity, the Presi dent proceeded to new acts of violence and disce of the express commandments of Congress. It is these acts, trivial by comparison, but grave in their positive character, for which the Committee has chosen to call him to answer, knowing that there is enough smeng them, if half were omitted, to answer the great ebject and purpose of impeachment. The proceedings an reach only to the removal from office, and anything bayond what will effect that purpose being unmecessary, may be looked upon as wanton crucity. Hence, the ter der mercies of this Committee have rested only on the most triffing crimes and misdemeanors which they could select from the official-life of Andrew Johnson. I will begin with the articles in their inverse order, and devote a few min-utes to each. The tenth article charges the President with attempting to induce the Commander of this Mil tary District, Major-Gen. Emory, to disregard the law, by which he considered that he was bound to act, requiring orders to be issued through the General of the Army The President declared it to be unconstitutional, and con trary to the General's commission. About the fact there can be no doubt; there could be but one purpose, and that was to use the army, if possible, for his operations against Congress. By the minth article it is charged that the President violated the act regulating the tenuro of certain civil offices by appointing Lorenzo Thomas Secretary of War ad interim, on the 21st day of February, 1868, and declaring that he had that day removed Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War. He ordered the said Lorenze Thomas to seize the property, &c., and act in place of Edwin M. Stanton, and delivered to the said Thomas a letter, authorizing him to said acts. About the fact there can be no doubt, as the certified records aver it. What defense the Pres dent will make for this violation, direct and paipable, of the Civil Tenure bill, we must await and see. The eighth article charges that the President conspired with Lorenzo Thomas to seize, take, and possess the property of the United States and the War Department in violation of

the act of March 2, 1867, before referred to. This fact is also proved in the record. The seventh act charges that the President entered into conspiracy with Lorenzo Thomas to prevent Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary for the Department of War, from holding the office of Secretary of War, to which he had been appointed under the laws of the United States. All this is proved by a letter of authority produced by Thomas when he repeatedly anded possession from the incumbent, and need no further proof until there be a satisfactory answer. Article six charges that the President conspired with Gen. Thomas to seize the property of the War Department, contrary to both the acts of July, 1867, and the act of March 2, before referred to. This is only proved by the same letter of authority issued by the President to said Gen. Thomas, and repeatedly produced by the latter to the Secretary of War in his attempt to gain possession of said property. As I am now only showing the evidence that will be given, it would be wrong to anticipate the defense by argument until we see the authority upon which it rests. Article five charges that the President conspired with Lorenzo Thomas to hinder the execution of the Tenure-of-Office bill, passed March 2, 1867, and to prevent Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, from holding said office. The same evidence is conclusive upon this point. The fourth article charges that the President, in conspiracy with Lorenzo Thomas, did attempt by intimi-dation and threats to provent Edwin M. Stanton, then and there Secretary of War, from holding said office, con-Mr. FERRIS (Rep., N. Y.) sustained the impeachment articles, recapitulating the various acts of the President which necessitate impeachment. He argued that the constitutionality of the Tenure-of-Office Law had been practically settled by a two-thirds vote of the Senate. without the advice and consent of the Senate, no vacancy having occurred during the recess of the Senate, or then existing. The commission produced by Major-Gen. Thomas, and the copy given in evidence places that fact beyond dispute. By the second section of the second article of the Constitution the President is empowered to make appointments to office by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, but not while the Senate is in session without such consent. The appointment, therefore, of Gen. Thomas, was a palpable violation of the Constitution. The first article charges that the President, in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, issued an order removing Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War, to which he was commis sloned by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and having suspended Mr. Stanton from his office during the recess of the Senate, and within 20 days after the meeting of the next session of the Senate, on the 12th day of December; and having reported to the Senate such suspension, with the evidence and reasons for his actions; and the Senate on the 13th of January having considered the evidence, refused to concur in the suspension. Whereby the said Edwin M. Stanton, by virtue of the Tenure of Office bill, did forthwith resume the functions of his office, of which the said President had due notice as appears from the ecords. Whereupon the President assumed to remove the Secretary of War from office, and to appoint Gen. Thomas Secretary ad interim, and ordered the delivery of possession, which order was unlawfully issued in violation of the Act to Regulate the Tenure of Certain Civil Offices, and contrary to the provisions of said Act, and contrary to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, without the advice and consent of the Senate, they being in session. By some unac countable misunderstanding the article which I hold in my hand, and which we may call one and a-half, has been dropped out, for I do not find it in the has been dropped out, for I do not find it in the articles in distinct language. I propose it as an amendment. It is that on the 12th of August, during the recess of Congress, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did suspend from office Edwin M. Stanton, and that while the Senate was considering the sufficiency of the reasons reported, Andrew Johnson formed a deliberate design and determined to prevent the said Edwin M. Stanton from forthwith resuming the duties of his office, thereby committing a high misdemeanor and offence; and that when he was defeated in accomplishing the design by the integrity and fidelity of the Secretary ad interim, he sought to arrive at the same end by giving a letter of authority to Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant-General of the Army, to act as Secretary of War ad interim, and severely censured the former Secretary of War ad interim for not yielding to his efforts to make him betray his trusts.

This charge, said Mr. Sievens, is nowhere contained n the articles reported by the Committee, and unless it be inserted there can be no trial on it. If there be shrowd lawyers, as I know there will be, and cavilling indees, and if without that article they do not acquit him, they are greener than ever I was when I commenced to practice at the Court of Quarter Sessions. If that article be inscried, the President's own letters show both the removal and the attempt to defeat the reinstatement; and, although the Senate should decide the other charges in his favor, how could he, or his counsel, the bill. Now then, let him who can expect to get out on the only ground left, if my article is adopted. Let him

in which was left out to give him a loop-hole ! You say how fair we are. [Laughter.] What chance has Andrew Johnson if that article be inserted ! Unfortunate man, own wickedness! Unfortunate, unhappy man, behold

OTHER AMENIMENTS.

Mr. BOUTWELL (Rep., Mass.) offered various amendments to the articles of impeachment, all of which are verbal and unimportant, except as to striking out the Seventh Article entirely. The amendments were adopted.

Mr. JENCKES (Rep., R. L.) offered an amendment in the shape of an additional article, charging that the President had attempted to get control of the Military power of the Government in a mode not in accordance with the Constitution; and to prevent the Army from being an instrument to execute the laws of the United States. Rejected.

Mr. BUTLER (Rep. Mass.) 15

States. Rejected.

Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) then offered the amendment, which is printed in another column.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Iowa) opposed the amendment, saying that it had been referred to the Committee, and had been voted down.

The vote was faken by tellers, and resulted 50 to 74; so the amendment was rejected.

As the clock midetated the hour of 4, the Committee, in

the amendment was rejected.

As the clock indicated the hour of 4, the Committee, in accordance with the order of the House, rose, and Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) reported action to the House. The amendment proposed to be offered by Mr. Stevens, and all other amendments, were thus excluded from being

THE DEMOCRATS PROTEST.

Mr. FLDRIDGE (Dens., Wis.) then rose and said: I am instructed by forty-five members of the House of Representatives to present a communication from them to the House, and to ask that it be read, It is respectful in terms, and is, in my opinion, privileged.

The SPEAKER-The gentleman may consider that a protest is privileged, but the Digest shows that it is not o considered in Parliamentary law.

Mr. ELDRIDGE-Then I ask unanimors consest to prosent this communication from forty-five members of the House, and on that I propose to submit a motion. Numerons esjections were made on the Republican

Mr. ELDSIDGE—Then I ask consent to have the con-munication-printed in The Globe.

Numerous objections were made.

Mr. FAŁNSWORTH (Rep., (ib.) made the point of or-der that, under the order of the Houre, no proposition showed by entertained, but that the House should proceed to vote or the Articles of Impeachment.

The SPEAKER sustained the point of order. The fellowing is a copy of the protest sought to be pre-

Sented:

The undersigned, Members of the Fortieth Congress of the United States, representing directly or in principle more than one half of the whole people of the United States, do hereby, in the name of law and instice, and in behalf of those they represent, most selemnly protest against the tyranny and injustice practiced by the majority of the House in violating the sacred right of free debate and unconstrained deliberation, upon the greatest questions ever brought before an American Congress—the rules of the House made for the protection of the minority—and by a strict adherence to which the weaker party can only be protected from those irrecularities and abuses which the wantonness of power is but too often apt to suggest to large and successful unjorities, have been during this entire Congress, in violation of their true spirit and intent, wantonly and unprecedentedly susponded and set aside—not upon a particular and pressing matter, but upon all pending subjects of legislation, so that by this reckless and arbitrary asspension of the rules and the wanton abuse of the previous question, the rights of the minority have been utterly disregarded, the House of Representatives has ceased to be a deliberative body, and the minority have been compelled to vote upon the most important questions without any proper or reasonable time for debate or consideration. To such an extent has this dangerous and oppressive practice obtained that measures effecting vitally the practice obtained that measures effecting vitany the whole country and the dearest interests of our constituents, tending, as we believe, to the subversion of our republican form of government, in their very mature, denanding of the people and representatives the most careful examination and scratiny, have been hurried through the forms of legislation, without being printed, without one word of debate or one moment's consideration; without, indeed, the opportunity of the undersigned to protest, except in violation of the then operating order, enforced by the majority, as the order of the House. These abuses of power night not seem to demand the formal project, if we were not forced to the belief that a determined intention exists with the majority to revolutionize branches and vesting all the powers of the Government in Congress. In the steps taken to depose the President of the United States, we are admonshed that there is no end to these oppressive measures to cripple the power and silence the voice of the minority. The resolution was rushed through the House under the operation of the previous question. Beforing the matter to the Committee on Reconstruction, the Committee on the tonse under the operation of the previous question. House under the operation of the previous question. Referring the matter to the Committee on Reconstruction, the Committee, in bot haste, sitting when the House was in session, in violation of one of its express rules, considered, and, by a strict party vote, adopted and presented it again to the House for its action, and then was exhibited one of the most extraordinary spectacles ever witnessed in a deliberative parliamentary body. Members were allowed, some 30 minutes, some 20, some 19, some five, and some one minute only, to discuss the most momentous question ever presented in Congress. Many could not even get one minute, under the arbitrary rule of the majority; and more than half of those, even, of the party voting to enforce the previous question, who desired to be heard, were permitted only to print speeches in The Globe, after the question upon the resolution was decided, and which were never delivered in the House. No comment can demonstrate more completely than the facts themselves, the vicousness and illegality of such proceedings. But this wanton and excessive use of the power of the majority does not stop here. While the Committee were in session upon the further proceedings, to remove the President, and in anticipation of its action under the operation of the "previous question" without debate, in violation of an express rule, new, special, and most extraordinary rules for the conduct of this proceeding, changing, sithout previous notice, the standing rules of the House, were adopted to further limit debate, and more completely to place the minority in the power and at the mercy of the majority. Thus, while the majority of Congress are warring upon the other coordinate departments—the Executive

duct of this proceeding, changing, without previous tice, the standing rules of the House, were adopted to further limit debate, and more completely to place the minority in the power and at the mercy of the majority. Thus, while the majority of Congress are warring upon the other coordinate department—the Executive and the Judicial—endeavoring to subjugate and bring them both under the will and control of Congress, the minority of the House of Representatives are steadily and surely being stripped of all power, and their constituents deprived of all representative voice in the councils of the Republic. We do, therefore, most solemnly protest against the indecorous and undignified haste with which the majority of this House hangurated, presented, and rushed through, by a strict party vote, in plain and palpable violation of one of the standing rules of the House, a resolution demanding the imponentment of the Chief Magistrate of the people for alleged high crimes and misdemeanors in office, when the gravity of the charge, the character of the high office against which this attack was directed, and the unforcescen and tremendous consequences which might result therefrom to the peace and prosperity of the people, called for the exercise of the calmest and wisest judgment, the most unprejudiced and impartial deliberation on the part of those who had such proceedings in charge. We do most solemnly protest nagainst this thrice-repeated attempt to degrade and break down one of the great coordinate branches of the Government, through the spirit of party hatted and break down one of the great coordinate branches of the Government, through the spirit of party hatted and break down one of the great coordinate branches of the Government, through the spirit of party hatted and break down one of the great coordinate branches of the Government, through the spirit of party hatted and break down one of the great coordinate branches of the people, and had braden which large many of the people and percentage of the pressing want

HOUSE, THAY OF PARTIES PROCESS, THAY OF PARTIES A. ELDRIDGE.
P. VAN TRUMP,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.
W. MUNGEN.
STEPHEN TABER.
GEO. M. ADAMS.
S. S. MARSHALL.
D. M. VAN AUKEN.
THOMAS LAURENZ JONEA.
W. H. BARNEM.
JOHN A. NICHOLSON.
E. D. HOLDROOK.
P. STONE. P. STONE
CHARLES E. PHELPS.
JAMES M. GAVANACCH.
CHARLES HAIGHT.
LEWIS W. ROSS.
L. S. TRIMBLE.
R. D. HUBBAID.
J. S. GOLLADAY.
JOHN W. CHANLED.
JULIUS HOTCHRISS.

SAMUEL B. ANTELL. DEMAS BARRES.
A. J. GLOSSBESNER.
LAWRENCE GETZ.
B. M. BOYER.
STEPHENSON ARCHER.
ALBRET G. BURK.
JAMES A. JOHNSON.
JAMES R. BECK.
ASA P. GROVER.
J. M. HUMPHLET.
JOHN FOX.
JOHN FOX.
JOHN FOX. JOHN YOK.
JOHN Y. B. FRUYN
SAMUEL J. RANDALI.
JAMES BEOOKS.
H. McCULLOUGH.
J. P. KNOTT.
CHARLIS SITGEBAYES.
M. C. KERR.
JAMES JAMES IL MCCORNACK.

Lincoln,
Logar,
Logaridge,
Lyneb,
Mailory,
Marvin,
McClarthya
McClarg,
Mrecu,
Miller,
Morea

Scoked, Shanks, Suith, Spalding, Starkweather, Stevens (Pells.), Stakes, Taffe, Tagler, Domas, Trimble (Trus.),

Upsen, Van Aernam, Van Hern (N. Y.) Van Hern (Mo.), Van Wyck, Washburne (Wis.) Washburne (III.), Washburn (Mass.)

ELECTION OF MANAGERS. The vote on the articles having been completed, the House proceeded to vote for Managers to conduct the impeachment before the Senate. Mr. POLAND (Rep., Vt.) nominated the following

named members: BOUTWELL of Mass., STEVENS of Penn. WILSON of fown, BUTLER of Mass., WILLIAMS of Penn., and TIMEAN of Illinois.

IOTAN of Illinois.

In reply to a quession by Mr. PETERS (Rep., Me.) as to who was to be take Chairman of the Managers, the SPEAKER said that the Managers would decide the question of priority among themselves.

The SPEAKER appeinted as Tellers to count the batest; Messrs Coland (Rep., Vt.), Jenckes (Rep., R. I.), Spaiding (Rep., Ohio), and Marshall (Dem., II.)

Mr. MARSHALL asked to be excused, and the SPEAKER nominated in his place Mr. Randall (Dem., Penn.)

enn.) Mr. RANDALL, also declined, explaining that he did Mr. RANDALL also declined, explaining that ac do not wish to participate in the proceedings.

The SPEAKER remarking that it appeared that the minority desired not to be represented among the tellers, uppenned Mr. Blair (Bep., Mich.) as the fourth teller.

The members were then called alphabetically, and each member, as called, stepped up to the area in front of the speaker's chair and deposited his ballot in a box kept by the tellers. No Democrat voted.

the tellers. No Democrat voted.

On the ballots being counted, the result was announced a follows:

Mesors Peters, Bair, Churchill, Berjanin and Upson, one each.
The SPEAKER announced that Mesors, Stevens, Butler,
Bingham, Boutvell, Wilson, Williams, and Logan, having
received a majority of the votes cast, had been duly

elected as such managers.

Mr. EOUTWELL (Rep., Mass.) offered a resolution for printing 1,000 copies of the Articles of Impeachment for the use of the House. Committee on Printing. INFORMING THE SENATE.

Mr. BOUTWELL moved that a message be sent to the Senate, informing that body that the House had appointed managers to conduct the impeachment against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and had directed such managers to carry to the Senate the articles agreed upon by the House, to be exhibited in maintenance of such impeachment; and that the Clerk of the House shall go with such message. Adopted.

Mr. BOUTWELL offered a resolution that the articles agreed to by the House, to be exhibited in its name, and in the name of all the people of the United States, against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in maintenance of the impeachment against him for high erimes and misdemeaners in office, be carried to the Senate by the managers appointed to conduct such im-

Mr. ROSS (Dem., Ill.) suggested the striking out of the words, "The People of the United States."
Mr. PEHHAM (Rep., Me.) suggested that all the Democratic members of Congress might be stricken out. The fesolution was adopted.
On motion of Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohio), it was or-

Greeley. George William Curtis, Gerrit Smith, and James T. Brady, were read and received

Greeley. George William Curits, Gerrit Smith, and James T. Brady, were read and received with much applause. The writers all expressed their warmest sympathy with the objects of the meeting, Mr. Smith adding to his good words a cash donation of 4200. Mr. Dawson met with some difficulty in reading the latter document, and was interrupted by Mr. Beecher with the remark: "I guess you are not used to Abolition writing. Let me try it." It was then finished by Mr. Beecher, who explained that Mr. Dawson, being a Georgian, could hardly be expected to manage the peculiar chirography of the old Abolitionist until fully acclimated.

Mr. Smith's letter reads as follows:

From the time the South laid down her arms I have done what, with my greatly reduced means, I could for her needy whites and needy blacks. I must keep on doing for them both, in my small and numerous ways. I must leave it to others to endow her Important institutions of learning. As a token of my good will toward Washington College, in Virguins, I send you a couple of hundred dollars, only regretting that I cannot send you a couple of hundred dollars, only regretting that I cannot send you a couple of the North could give that college a couple of hundred thousand. Sufficient cause why the North should give large help to the South is a sinner," say thousands. True, she is; but sinners should be helped as well as saints. What, however, is the North but her follow-sinner! England cursed us both with Slavery. Then we cursed ourselves with it—the North as well as the South upholding it. And then came on the war. The South, no less brave than the North, yet being by far the weaker party, fell under. Now it only remains for us to forgive each other, to love each other, and to do all the good we can to each other. So shall we become a united

under. Now it only remains for us to forgive each other, to love each other, and to do all the good we can to each other. So shall we become a united people; and, profiting by our great mistakes in the past, we shall enter upon a new and happy national life.

Mr. Beccher then proposed a series of resolutions, of which the two subjoined are the most significant:

Resolved, That while we rejoice in the carriest labor which has lately been bestewed upon the primary education of the most ignorant classes of the South, we believe that this labor should be accompanied with equal soal for instruction in the higher walks of learning, so that the college may furnish an abundant supply of teachers for the people, and by its stample of higher education continually raise the standard and ideal of the common school.

Action of the consistence school.

Exacted, That we recognize in the depression of Southern seminaries fearning, by reason of the war, at a time when odnession is so much easied, and in the unusual destitution which prevails among its people, as call of Divine Prevailence upon the loyal North, so wonderfully pre-served from the disasters, to provide will generous hand for the upulleding in the Houth of these institutions.

rediding in the South of these institutions.

Frof. Hitcheock followed in an earnest appeal for the support of Washington College, Virginia. He said this college, founded by the Father of his country, is now greatly in need of money. It is doing a noble work, and requires sid. The cause of education in the South appeals not to the prejudices of men, but to the patrictian of the people. Of Gen. Lee, who led the armies of the Rebellion, he had nothing to say. Of Robert E. Lee he could say, that since the war he has acted the part of the gentleman, the patriot, and the scholar, scalulously keeping himself seeinded from the public gaze; and laboring now at the head of the institution first named, he was entitled to all honor.

himself seelnded from the public gaze; and laboring now at the head of the institution first named, he was cutified to all honor.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher—Shall this Union foment discord within itself! Is it a Christian policy to advocate centrifugal ideas? For fifty years we have had causes of disturbance operating to drive us asunder, and we have been plowed with the hot plowshare of war. Now that the lustitution of Slavery has been removed, the whole country has been purged. All its evil influences have been removed, and true American doctrines have a chance to prevail all over the continent. Education is the perpetuity of our power as a people. It is the cause of the whole people. It has no party lines in it. Men should not be educated because they are to become ministers, lawyers, engineers, but because they are men. Education is God's great mill, where men are ground up, and ginned, and boited—come out fit for use. The rebuilding of Southern seminaries of learning is not a peace offering. We all need it. We all need that every man in the land should be educated. We require it for our own self-preservation. We can't afford to have human swamps. We must drain them, no matter how far away they may be from our doors, for they all produce maisria. Education is the form that patriotism should take on to day. It is the right hand of religion, and never was there a better time for labor in that field. Assist her in Virginia, and you minister to multitudes beyond. Virginia is destined in time to be again the first of the States of the Union. Her soil is sacred as long as she is the nrn which holds the dust of the great patriot. Let us begin with Virginia. Educate, beautify, ennoble her, for the sake of him whose askes sanctify her soil as his life gave hister to the great idea of human liberty. He spoke for Washington College, because it is in Virginia, because Gen. Lee is its President. He would not refuse his aid to any other institution of learning in the South, but for this one, he did not hesitate to say,

THE GAMGEE BANQUET.

The banquet to Prof. John Gamgee of the Albert Veterinary Cellege, London, England, took place last evening at the Everett House. Prof. Gamgee is the discoverer of a process for preserving meat, and the tables last evening were furnished with mutton, beef, etc., slaughtered in England three and four months ago. About so guests were present to enjoy the fare. A fuller report of the interesting speeches made at this extraor-dinary dinner is deferred till to-morrow on account of the crowded state of our columns.

The New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons intend giving a dinner to Prof. Gamgee, at Delmonico's, Fourieenth-st. and Fifth-ave., March 5, at 6 p. m.

Richard O'Gorman and Senator Doclittle ore stumping to New-Hampabire.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM BURNED.

THE BUILDING AND MENAGERIE TOTALLY DESTROYED. SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF THE FIRE-LOSS

ABOUT \$500,000. At 12} o'clock this morning a fire was discovered on the third floor of Barnum's Museum. The fire was first discovered in the south-east corner of the building, in the spartment occupied by Van Amburgh's Menagerie. The flames had attained such headway before they were seen that with the limited means at hand it was found impossible to extinthem, and attention was at once guish turned to the task of rescuing those in the building, and getting out whatever property could be readily moved. The alarm in the meantime had been given, and sections of police from the Eighth and Fourteenth Precincte, under the command of Capts. Mills and Garland, were soon on the spot. The Fat Weman and Fat Boy, the Giantees, and other monstroalties, tegether with the janitor's family, were roused from their dumbers, and safely conducted from the burning building. So rapidly did the flames spread, that it was found impossible to save any of the larger animals of the fine collection known as Van Amburgh's Menagerie. The

madly against the bars, in their vain efforts to free thrm-A few of the animals on the Broadway side, among them a kangaroo, a small leopard, a few monkeys, together with the pelicans, and a variety of other small birds, were got out. The electrical machine, the property of the exhibitor, was also saved.

On the Mercer-st. side the police and others were more

yells of the animals, as the flames reached them, were

appalling, and they bounded from side to side, or darted

uccessful. The giraffe, two camels, a pair of Japanese hogs, a Burmese cow, a llama, and a variety of small animals, were got out. Many of them had narrow escapes, however, and a few were slightly singed. Owing to the fact that the fire apparatus was absent at a fire at Spring and Varick sts., it was over ten minutes clapsed from the time the alarm was somed before a steamer arrived upon the ground, and by that time the fire had worked into the floor above, and into the main portion of the building, and when a sufficient force had arrived the fire had attained such headway that it was utterly impossible to save the building, the flames raging with a force and fary that rendered the dozen streams directed into the building apparently uscless. In a comparatively short space of time the interior was burned out, and the adjoining buildings seriously damaged. The side of the Prescott House, Frederick Dietz, proprietor, was on fire at one time, but was saved by extraordinary exertions. The guests aroused from their slumbers, hurredly rusked down stairs, many of them in their night gear, and carrying some of their property. Tranks were pitched headlong down stairs, and carried into adjoining houses or piled up in the hall, ready for removal. The thieves who abound in the vicinity collected in large numbers, and in the confusion managed to appropriate a considerable amount of property. Several of the spectators were also relieved of their watches and wallets. The loss on the Museum and contents, including Van Anchurgh's Monagerie, will amount to about \$50,000. It was insured, but to what amount, or in what companies, could not be ascertained. Mr. Barnum and his agents being absent, owing to the lateness of the hour at which the fire broke out. The basement of No. 539 was occupied by Sigler & Clinton as a sample room. Loss on stock of liquors and tixtures, \$6,000; insured. No. 537, a four story building, was occupied on the fourth floor by P. Frankenheimer; on the third floor by G. Hezig, dealer in firs; on the second floor by John Wiley, book publisher, and on the first fl hogs, a Burmese cow, a llama, and a variety of small animals, were got out. Many of them had narrow escapes, es. All will suffer a heavy loss on stock by fire and

vater.
The uphelstery stere of Samul F. Ireland on Mercer-st.,
the rear, was burned out. Several other parties lose

Cratic members of Congress might be stricken out.

The Tesolution was adopted.
On motion of Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohio), it was ordered that it shall be in order to-morrow, as if it were Monday, to move to suspend the rules.

Mr. ELDRIDGE (Dem., Wis.) moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of considering the protest of the Democratic members of the House.

Mr. ELLEY (Rep., Penn.) objected, and the House adjourned.

MEETING IN AID OF WASHINGTON COLLEGE, VIRGINIA.

MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE—SPEECHES OF HENRY WARD EEECHER, PROF. HITCHGOCK, AND OTHERS.

A meeting to encourage education in the South was held last night in the large hall of Cooper Institute, and was attended by about 200 people. On motion of the Rev. Henry Ward Eeecher, the Rev. Mr. Driscoil was called to the chair, and Mr. Dawson appointed as Secretary. Letters from Gov. Fenton, Herace Greeley. George William Curits, Gerrit Smith. When the fire had been in progress for more than an

At 2:30 the roofs and floors of the building had falien in, and the front and rear walls were tottering in the wind and flame. A flory tempest of sparks dashed down the left side of Broadway, and spread itself over the roofs of the buildings in the direction of the Bowery. The spray from the engines was frozen, and rattled on the hats of the spectators like hall-storm. Broadway, from Spring of the spectators like hall-storm. Broadway, from Spring with the Spring with the spectators like hall-storm. Broadway, from Spring with the Spring with the spectators like hall-storm. Broadway, from Spring with the Spring with to Prince-st., was a bed of deep slush, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the firemen could perform their duty. In Mercer-st. the cornices of the houses were repeatedly flashing in flame, and as repeatedly quenched with streams of water. The rear of the Prescott House was on fire, and the firemen were manfully fighting the encroaching flame with a desperation betokening success, though the probability is that the building would be considerably damaged. The bearders of the Prescott House rushed down Spring st. in scores, with big trunks on their shoulders, toppling the spectators in the slush, and creating considerable alarm among the frail females of Mercer and Greene ats., clustered in the vicinity, who feared that the whole menagerie had broken loose and was madly nunching everything human within its reach. In the eating-house opposite, were Miss Anna Swan, the giantess, Zuleima Agra, the beautiful Circassian girl, and the

STATEMENT OF THE BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN. I sleep on the third floor of the building; last n'ght I went to bed about 11 o'clock: I went into a doze, but was rather restless and dreamy; about midnight I awoke, and had a confused idea of something startling going on; my room fronts Broadway; a noise in the street attracted

had a confused idea of something startling going on; my room fronts Broadway; a noise in the street attracted my attention; I sprang to the window and opened it; a clear volume of flame was pouring into the street from the lower second-story window. Hastily throwing on a wrapper, I celled out to Miss Swan who was greatly agitated. The beasts in the menagerie began to howl in a piteous manner. The fire had reached the staircase, and while we were deliberating as to the feasibility of this means of escape, a gentleman rushed up the stairc, seled me in his arms, and quickly bore me to the street. This was all done within the space of a minute and a half. When I reached the other side of Broadway, the fire was springing up the window-casing of the third tier. I have lost all my wardrobe, valuable lewelry, and other articles which can hardly be replaced.

STATIMENT OF MISS ANNA SWAN, THE GIANTESS.

The lions in the menagerie were very restless after 11 o'clock. The gray woif would how! spasmodically, and the hons would growl out a half-any, feeble reply. Although this was unusual, it was hardly worthy of notice. I did not close my eves, however, and soon after midnight heard a quick shout in the street, half drewned in a sullen roar from the lioness. I heard Zuleima spring from the bed, and raise the window. A flash of light partly illumined the room, and I heard Zuleima spring from the bed, and raise the window. A flash of light partly illumined the room, and I heard Zuleima spring from the bed, and raise the window. A flash of light partly illumined the room, and I heard Zuleima spring from the bed, and raise the window. A flash of light partly illumined the room, and I heard Zuleima expire. The blaze was even then licking the floor at the bottom of the stairs. A fireman came up on a jump, clasped Zuleima in his arms, and dashed down stairs. I mechanically followed. I have saved nothing but this old wrapper which I have on. I have lost a complete wardrobe, a pair of valuable diamond carriags, a large cluster diamo

HISTORY OF THE MUSEUM.

Barnum's Museum, destroyed by fire on the 13th of July, 1865, was again completely burned last night. The old Museum was situated at the corner of Ann-st, and Broadway, and was a noted place of resort long before Mr. Barnum, who bought it for a song and paid for it when he was able, gave it the prestige, which was trans. ferred to the new Museum when, driven away from his old haunts by fire, he took possession of the buildings he lately

ferred to the new Museum when, driven away from his old hanns by fire, he took possession of the buildings he lately occupied. The buildings were known as the "Chinese Assembly Rooms" previous to the time Mr. Barnum took possession of them, and transferred to them the name of "Barnum's American Museum," from the old establishment at Ann-st. The Museum destroyed last night was located on Broadway between Spring and Prince-sts, in a plain and unpretending building, which would not have suggested to a stranger the fact that there were stowed away within "three hundred thousand curiosities." It was opened to the public September 6, 1885, and Barnum has since vied with the bailet in the number of his visitors. No stranger thought of returning from a visit to the metropolis without having been to Barnum's Museum, and many, indeed, thought it comprised in a nutshell all that is worth seeing in this great city. It was thronged from morning until might, and people thought it a satisfaction to be suffocated in the rickety old building to see a moral play, the Happy Family, and the famous gorilis, which rumor says could not resist recognizing now and then an old acquaintance of the day when he was a very harmless and unpretending monkey. Poor fellow! unless he was out of Mr. Barnum's advertisement, we fear he has found a watery—no, an ashy grave. But while he was a "living Gorilla," he made no bad exerone to those who could put their trust in him, and were willing to believe that his wild and untameable nature had been subdued. And indeed he had much to show. The Museum consisted of a spacious saloon and a lecture-room, the stage of the lecture-room being 50 feet wide by 65 deep, and the auditorium 79 feet deep giving the whole ground floor went direct to the parquet of the ground floor went direct to the parquet of the

Legf'are-room, and in here streamed day are a waining hundreds of people-people, many of them why would have been horrifled at the idea of being in a them ter-anxious to see "Nobody's Son," and "Little Bare foot." Up one flight of stairs were the first and second saloous, containing the wax statuary—"figgers" similar to those by which Artenus Ward made his fortune in the snow business—the Aquarin and the Living Curioshies, including of course the Gorilla, while he was in the advertisement. From this floor was the main entrance to the balcony of the Lecture-room, and on the floor above were the third and fourth saloous, and the entrance to the Lecture-room gallery. Had not Mr. Barnum's Lecture-room verified the line that "Things are not what they seem," certain parts of the building might have been called by other names than the stin momenclature he has compelled us to adopt. But Barnum did not manage a theater in the language of the Artful Dodger, "Ob, no!"

LATEST. At 21 o'clock the walls of the Museum building had not fallen, but the flames were failing, and the conflagration was evidently nearly extinguished. The crowds began to disperse, and the police and the faithful firemen were left almost alone annd the rules.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE. ALBANY, March 2.-No. quorum this evening

In the Assembly bills were introduced to impose tolls of freight carried on railroads running parallel with the State canals. To amend the charter of Odd Fellows Hall Buffalo; also, to amend the Buffalo City charter.

LATEST GENERALINEWS.

[By Telegraph.]

.... Kansas Legislature adjourns to-day.Another corps of Papal Zouaves is to be

Mr. Dickens dined, on Saturday, in the Parker House, Boston, with a distinguished company ... A Government Detective officer, who has made investigations, prenounces the nitro glycerine story an idle hoax.

... Moore of Memphis has been convicted of the murder of Malatesta, and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

....Two freight trains ran into each other near Thorold, Canada, on Saturday night, and Engineer Davidson was killed.

Angus Russell, the cashier of the Toronto nded a few days ago, was at Eank at Barrie, who absconder rested in Toronto on Saturday.

... Five thousand cotton spinners and weavers in Fall River, Mass., struck for higher wages, yesterday, and thus stopped 500,000 spindles.

Capt. Fisher, Inspector of Internal Revenue of Kansas, has discovered flagrant violations of the revenue law at Atchison and Lawrence. ... The new registration was commenced in Richmond, Va., vesterday. The whites are registered in the evening and the blacks in the morning.

... Charles S. Loring, a State Prison convides that feigned insanity and been sent to the Massach a Lunatic Asylum in Worcester, escaped on Sunday,

...In the United States Circuit Court :
Richmond, Va., yesterday the writ of mandamus such
out by Gen. Imboden against Gen. Schofield was dismass
by Judge Underwood.

....Wm. Powers, a brakeman on the Workester and Nashua Railroad, was instantly killed yesterday while on the rear car of a freight train, his head having struck against the bridge near Oakdale. . Contracts have been made with the Mississippi Valley Barge Company by parties at Keokuk and points on the Illinois River, to ship large amounts of coru to New-York via. New-Orleans, on through bills of

...Mr. Osgood, of Ticknor & Pielda's pab-lishing house, and Mr. Dolby, Mr. Diekeas's agent, in-dulged in a pedestrian match on Saturday, six miles out of Boston and back. Mr. Osgood wos, Mr. Dolby having called a carriage at the eighth mile.

... A deputation of the Ottawa Board of Trade had an interview with the Canadian Minister of Finance yesterday. The proposition that the Ger-ernment purchase silver and issue legal tenders was favorably entertained. Discount on American invoices

....The Lower House of the Missouri Legis-lature has passed a bill to regulate the issue of recepts, bills of lading, and transfer of property by warehousemen, or others who shall not issue any receipt or other voucher for any goods, unless such goods shall have been actually received in store,

THE WEATHER.

Naw York, Hour. Ther. Bar. Wind.

Mar. 2-7 20° 29.34 N.R. 6 15° 29.26 N.N.W.

12 20° 59.30 N. by E. 9 15° 29.26 N.N.W.

3 17° 29.27 N.R. 11 11° 29.54 N.

REMARKS.—Morning.—North-sast snow storm to 10:30; also, half at times to sunrise, and from 7:10 to 7:15; 7:30 to 7:45; 8:10 to 8:20 and 9:40; the half was thick, the stores but 1:10 at an inch in diameter; the half was mixed with the thick, but fine snow; gale of wind from midenach to 9 ecclosely, overcast. Advance—Greeners, thalf rem 1:50 to 2:10, snowing to 5:10; large flakes from 2:20 to 3:20; recry cloudy. Evening.—Very cloudy, coverast; flow sow from 5:20 to 3:30; very cloudy. Evening.—Very cloudy, coverast; flow sow from 6:24 to midnight. Depth of snow failen, 7 inches. The pseulist features of this anusually violent spring snow and fail storm, was the depression of the betweenexy, in the instance of a north-east wind, to 20:37; this kast not occurred before for more than a year.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

utherland and a children, Mr. Dyer, A. D. Lamees, J. M.

Stryker, John D. McLearn. LATEST SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-YORK MARCE 2 ARRIVED.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Pennsylvania (Br.), Hall, Liverpool Lith ult., and Queenstown 13th, with molec and pass. to the National Steamship Company. Experienced strong westerly winds the entire passage; detained of Sandy Hook 16 hours by snow storm.

Steamship Ashland, Norton. Charleston 20th ult. with cotton to Whee-WIND-Sundown, N. SPOKEN.

Gen. Grant-steamship, March I, at 4 p. m., hence for New Orleans in at. of Chincotergue.

Helvetla-steamship, March I, lat. 40 41 N., lon. 71 38, hence for Liver-

Belivetia—steamship, March J, lat. 60 41 N., lon. 71 36, hence for Liverpeol.

Bostos, March 2.—The schr. John N. Merrill, from Baltimore for Beston, with a cargo of corn and oats, went solors during the atom to day, about three miles from Race Point, back of Cape Cod.

The schr. Nequassett, with a cargo of four, went ashere at the same piace. The Underwriters' Agents at Provincetons have goue to their assistance.

The schr. Ada Herbert, from Gloncester for New-York, put into Helmes Hole to day. She slipped her chains while at anchor oner Cross Rip and ran for Holmes's Hole for shelter. The captain reported that the fixed which left Holmes's Hole on Sunday, was at anchor on the Shouls.

BOMESTIC PORTS.

SAYANAH, Ga., March 2.—Arrived alexanship Equator, from St. Thomas: ship Republic, from New-York.

Cleared, ateausship Star of the South, for New-York; schr. Gipacy, 6a: bark Economist, for Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 1.—Arrived, steamship Champion, from New-York; brig Fortuna, from Cardensa.

Sailed, schr. J. J. Spencer, for Philadelphia.
Fortuness Monkon 2.—Arrived, bark Courad, from Mexillones with nitrate of soils. for orders.

Passed up fo Baltimore—Bark Fille de PAIr, Grimley; schrs. David Babook, Eva, Odell, from West Indies.

Railed, brigg Manton, for Porto Rico; John Wesley, Lisbon; schr. Ed. and Maximas.

FOREIGN PORTS.

12. Bark Hannibal
12. Schr. Electric Spark Smith Bacodel Toro.
13. Schr. David FanstLondJacksonrille.
14. Brig Alfrado Mendieto Harans.
15. Schr. Elaie
16. Bark American Eagle Harford New York.
17 Rack Fannie
18. Steamship Scient
10 Schr Castle Smith Carthagens
16. Rrig Ida M. Cornery Parrah Philadelphia.
19. Steamship Henry Channesy Gray New York
20 Steamship Bayeslona Elenst Carthagena
23. Steamship Pulton Merry New York
DEPARTURES.
19 Steamahln Arigons Manry New-York
13H. B. M. frigate Phoebe ByrteseaJamalca
14 Consection Colone Basist Greateway
14. Schr. H. B. McCaulerCainTrinidad-de-Cuha
14 Schr C W May Kemmer Inthinks in the second
14. Schr. South Star Nero Carthagens.
15 Bern Mattano Sarvis Cienfuegos.
15 Stangalta Cohan Wallace
15 Dele Costa Rica Cassidy New-York
to Sale Nattle Courier Courier Ministian
tet Sahe R Snark Smith St. Blass
17 Reis Ethel Bacton Pettegrew Cleufnegos.
18 Sohr Martha Maria Dean Clenforges
of Reig Hattie R Dergert
21 Steamship Barcelona Blent Jameica
22 Schr David Faust Lord Clenfuegos.
on Back Panels Johnson
23. Sebr. Oneida

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